Gazette of the United States.

[No. XLIX.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1789. [*Publiſhed on Wedneſday and Saturday.*]

THE TABLET.—No. XLIX.

"The Coxcomb's courſe is wondrous clever."

THERE is not any perſon, among all my acquaintance, whoſe movements I have more narrowly watched, than thoſe of a young coxcomb, who ſometimes viſits me. If the reader wiſhes to know why I have ſo critically inſpected the actions of this finical youth, I will explain my motives as concifely as I can. I have often heard that every deſcription of men have ſome uſeful and commendable qualifications; and in order to aſcertain the truth of this obſervation, I pitched upon a coxcomb as the moſt ſuitable ſubject to bring the queſtion to a teſt. If any valuable qualities can be diſcovered in ſuch a character, I think we may pronounce with ſome certainty, that no mortal is exempt from a ſhare of good properties. We ſhould diſtinguiſh between qualities that are uſeful to one's ſelf, and thoſe that are ſo to other people. My preſent enquiry ſhall be princpially confined to the former.

In the firſt place then a coxcomb can not be a lazy man. I am ſenſible many cenſorious people are often ranking him with the idle and diſſolute. The charge has no foundation in truth. Whoever attempts to follow all the fluctuations of the faſhions, and ſuffers no other perſon to keep a head of him in this reſpect, will find full employment for his activity and diſcernment. It is impoſſible any one can do this and be indolent. The young fribbler, of whom I am now ſpeaking, is engaged in no profeſſed line of buſineſs, and yet I know of no perſon, whoſe time is more inceſſantly occupied. He mentioned to me, the other morning, by way of apology for not performing an engagement he was under, that he had not had a leiſure moment, for more than a fortnight paſt. This circumſtance induced me to keep a vigilant eye over his actions, and ſatisfy myſelf in what manner, he conſumed his days. I called at his lodgings two or three mornings ſucceſſively, ſo early that I found him at home. He employed nearly three hours in dreſſing, and I am convinced he could not do it in a ſhorter time. More than an hour was devoted to the barber, and the reader may be certain it was not a moment too long. The fop had almoſt as much to do as the barber, for he roſe from the chair, ten times in the courſe of the operation, to ſee if all the hairs were well adjuſted. But the hardeſt taſk was with the boot-maker. My friend had a dozen pair of boots to try, and it took him more than fifteen minutes to draw one boot over his leg. In the courſe of the experiment, I am confident he went through more fatigue, than a laboring man would have endured, by breaking flax ſmartly for ſix hours. It would be endleſs for me to particularize all the objects, which unavoidably fall in the way, and prevent a coxcomb from wearing away his moments in ſloth and inactivity. It muſt be remembered that he has the proceſs of dreſſing to paſs through, twice in twenty-four hours. The remainder of his time is ſpent in viſiting and in ſome faſhionable amuſements, which can by no means be performed by a lazy man. Theſe remarks will, I hope, exculpate my dreſſy acquaintance from the charge of indolence.

But a more beneficial effect, than that juſt mentioned, is derived from being a complete coxcomb, in the ſecurity it affords a man againſt the pains and inconveniences of being captivated with female charms. It is well known that one of theſe butter-fly men loves no created being ſo well as himſelf. His whole powers of admiration find employment about his own perſon. Any diſguſt or inattention, ſhewn him by a female, is called caprice; and is ſuppoſed to reſult from a want of elegance or purity of taſte. This ſhelter againſt theſe frequent impreſſions, which men of leſs perſonal vanity feel, is no inconſiderable advantage. It may fairly be denominated a uſeful quality to the perſon who poſſeſſes it. Though he extravagantly admires no lady, ſtill he may be the friend and patron of many. Superficial women court his attention becauſe they are pleaſed with his finery; and ſenſible women have pleaſantry enough to indulge his vanity and ſelf approbation. His forms of politeneſs and good humour are conſpicuous, and he will grant the ladies every thing they aſk of him, except his admiration and love.

A ſtill greater utility, in being a devotee to dreſs and gaiety, proceeds from its being a pretty effectual guard againſt groſs intemperance, and many other vices deſtructive of health and morals. The life of an abandoned profligate is not compatible with that of a finiſhed coxcomb. Very different paſſions give riſe to theſe characers, and they have very different objects in view. Scenes of extravagant diſſipation are generally attended with rough language, than which nothing can be more diſagreeable to a man of real foppery. He avoids every ſituation where he can not be looked at and flattered. His inclination leads him among genteel people, who admit him as an aſſociate for the civility of his deportment, and who are themſelves too well bred to call in queſtion his claims to admiration.

Upon the whole, I am induced to believe that moſt people entertain too mean an opinion of coxcombs. It is a much more unexceptionable character than is uſually imagined; and a well-ſhaped ſtripling, who has rich friends, and ſlender talents, may be ſaid to have taken his beſt deſtiny: when dreſs is the object of his care, and perſonal vanity the motive of his conduct. By this means, he will at leaſt eſcape being a lounger, as he muſt of courſe be active and buſy to keep up the part he aſſumes.—Nor will he probably become a drunkard, a knave or a blackguard; for he can be neither of theſe, without eſſentially interfering with the main wiſh of his heart, to be complimented as a *ſweet pretty fellow*.

The Addreſs of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE repreſentatives of a free people can not comply with their duty to their conſtituents more to their ſatisfaction, than by paying a juſt tribute to the merits of one, whoſe important exertions, unexampled perſeverance, and diſtinguiſhed military talents, have eminently contributed to the eſtabliſhment of their liberties. Impreſſed with the moſt lively ſenſe of your love for your country, invariably evidenced in the courſe of your paſt ſervices, and of which you have given a new proof, by ſacrificing your predilection for private life to the deſires of your fellow citizens, and again appearing on the public ſtage, we moſt ſincerely congratulate you on your elevation to the high ſtation you now fill.

The citizens of this State, having been among the firſt to adopt the ſyſtem of federal government on which they ſo much depend for their portion of the national proſperity, can not but be highly gratified by the progreſs which has been made towards its compleat organization; and they have a pleaſing addition to their ſatisfaction, by your having been ſo unanimouſly placed at the head of it. We are confident that we declare the ſenſe of the people of Pennſylvania, when we aſſure you of the firm and conſtant ſupport of this State in all meaſures, in which its aid ſhall be neceſſary, for rendering your adminiſtration eaſy to yourſelf, and beneficial to your country.

We deem it a circumſtance which ſtrongly marks the good ſenſe and virtue of our countrymen, that they peaceably and deliberately concurred in a frame of general government, which, we firmly truſt, will, in its operation, dignify our character, entitle us to reſpect among the nations, and enſure happineſs and ſafety to us and our poſterity. With hearts expanded beyond the limits of our own country, we moſt ardently hope that the influence of this *novel* but *bright example*, may be extended, till freedom, under governments of *laws*, not of *men*, ſhall bleſs the oppreſſed of every climate and country. The *old* will then be experimentally taught by the *new world*, that reaſon, virtue, union, moderation and patriotiſm, can, under the ſmiles of heaven, without the ſword, accompliſh the happineſs of nations by pacific revolutions in their political ſyſtems, whenſoever they require them.

With the warmeſt wiſhes for your perſonal happineſs, we fervently beſeech the great Author and Supporter of our exiſtence, that he will, by granting you a continuance of health, long preſerve a life ſo dear to your country, and exemplary to mankind.

The Anſwer of the Preſident of the United States to the foregoing Addreſs was received and read September 16, as follows—

To the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN the repreſentatives of a free people, delivering the ſenſe of their conſtituents, give ſuch marks of affectionate attachment to an individual as are contained in your addreſe to me, it muſt call forth the warmeſt acknowledgement of a grateful heart. Under this impreſſion, I beg you to believe that your favorable opinion of my paſt conduct, and kind congratulations on my elevation to the high ſtation which I now fill, are indelibly marked on my mind.

The early and decided part which the citizens of Pennſylvania took in behalf of the preſent ſyſtem of government, can not be forgotten by the people of theſe United States;—and, in acknowledging the grateful ſenſe which I have of your aſſurances of the firm and conſtant ſupport of your State, in all meaſures in which its aid ſhall be neceſſary, for rendering my adminiſtration eaſy to myſelf and beneficial to our country, I truſt that I meet the concurrence of all good citizens.

The virtue, moderation and patriotiſm which have marked the ſteps of the American people, in framing, adopting, and thus far, carrying into effect our preſent ſyſtem of government, has excited the admiration of nations, and it now only remains for us to act up to thoſe principles which ſhould characteriſe a free and enlightened people, that we may gain reſpect abroad, and enſure happineſs to ourſelves and to our poſterity. It ſhould be the higheſt ambition of every American to extend his views beyond himſelf—and to bear in mind that his conduct will not only affect himſelf, his country, and his immediate poſterity; but that its influence and effect, may be co-extenſive with the world, and ſtamp political happineſs or miſery on ages yet unborn.—To obtain this deſirable end—and to eſtabliſh the government of *laws*, the *union* of theſe States is abſolutely neceſſary; therefore, in every proceeding, this great—this important object ſhould ever be kept in view; ſo long as our meaſures tend to this, and are marked with the wiſdom of a well-informed, enlightened people, we may reaſonably hope, under the ſmiles of Heaven, to convince the world, that the happineſs of nations can be accompliſhed by pacific revolutions in their political ſyſtems, without the deſtructive intervention of the ſword.

Your wiſhes for my perſonal happineſs, and fervent prayers for the preſervation of my exiſtence, have made a grateful impreſſion upon me; and I ſhall not fail to implore the Divine Author of the Univerſe to beſtow thoſe bleſſings upon you and your conſtituents that can make a people happy. G. WASHINGTON.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS, BY THE LAST ARRIVALS.

BERLIN, JULY 27.

Our Sovereign ſtill continues unremittingly to uſe his good offices for the purpoſe of bringing about an accommodation beteen Ruſſia and Sweden, after having ſucceeded with his Allies, the King of Great-Britain and the States General of the United Provinces, in bringing Denmark to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality. A Treaty with the King and Republic of Poland is ſtill on the tapis, but not concluded. The oppoſition which the Poles make to the views of the two Imperial Courts may cauſe ſome change in their ſentiments, and in the end preſerve a more equal balance in the affairs of Europe.

VIENNA, JULY 13.

His Majeſty the Emperor has not had any return of the fever ſome days. Yeſterday was the day which was to determine whether the fever was to appear again, or entirely to leave his Majeſty. Happily it did not return, which ſpread univerſal joy throughout the empire. The Emperor is uncommonly chearful, and takes a vaſt deal of exerciſe in the open air. We now hope our Sovereign will in a ſhort time be perfectly reſtored to health.

LONDON, JULY 31.

It is probable that the Royal Exiles of France will attempt to raiſe commotions; but cut off as they are, from communicating with their dependents, they cannot eſtimate the ſtrength of their friends; and ſhould they, at this juncture, openly attempt to raiſe forces, or by any means to oppoſe the people, the life of the Sovereign would be in immediate danger.

It is a fact that a gentleman of Hackney, of reputation and fortune, has juſt returned from Paris, who during his ſtay was in the midſt of the troubles; and from good authority we inform our readers, he was one of thoſe who firſt entered the Baſtile, and with a party ſecured the Governor with others, after which they proceeded, and entered a dungeon of immenſe depth, ſtrongly ſecured with iron bolts and bars, where they releaſed an Engliſh officer, ſaid to be a Major White, who had been confined a priſoner 26 years in that diſmal cell. The key of the door the above Gentleman has brought home; it was ſhewn round the coffee-room at the Antigallican Coffee-houſe, Threadneedle-ſtreet, Wedneſday afternoon, among a number of French gentlemen, who with great plaudits, exclaimed, Liberty! Liberty! Liberty!

When the priſoners were liberated from the Baſtile, Major White preſented a figure the moſt

miſerable. The Duke of Dorſet attempting to hold a converſation with him. His Grace condeſcended to inform him of his ſituation; but when he told White that he had been in the Baſtile, he contradicted him, but with expreſſions that carried full conviction of deſtroyed intellects. From exterior diſeaſe his preſence was very noiſome.

A letter from Rouen, July 15, ſays, here has been a ſad piece of work.—About 2000 people aſſembled on Sunday laſt, broke open every granary or ſtorehouſe where grain was to be found, and carried all off. One gentleman had three cargoes taken from him. No buſineſs to be done—the gates all ſhut, and the city ſurrounded with ſoldiers. The mob went down the river and plundered two Engliſh brigs that were coming up with grain, and ſwept all away.

THE KING's SPEECH,
Delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY, to the STATES GENERAL.

" GENTLEMEN,

" I ASSEMBLED you for the purpoſe of conſulting you on the moſt important affairs of State. Nothing is ſo immediately intereſting, or ſo ſenſibly affects my heart, as the dreadful diſorders that reign in the Capital.

" The Chief of the nation comes, with confidence, into the midſt of its Repreſentatives, to teſtify his ſorrow, and to intreat them to find the means of reſtoring order and tranquility.

" I know that unjuſt ſuſpicions have been entertained, that they have dared to aſſert that your perſons were not ſafe. Will it be neceſſary for me to argue on the falſehood of rumours ſo criminal, to which my known character gives the lie?

" But—I ſtand or fall with the nation—I confide in you. Aſſiſt me in this exigency to maintain the welfare of the State. I depend on the wiſdom of the National Aſſembly.—The zeal of the Repreſentatives of my people, re-united for the public good, is to me a perfect ſafeguard; and depending on the love and fidelity of my ſubjects, I have given orders to the troops to withdraw from Paris and Verſailles. I authoriſe and even requeſt you to make known my intentions to the Capital."

This ſpeech was received with acclamations.

On the 20th, at four o'clock, His MAJESTY arrived at the City Hall, where he was received by M. BAILLY, the new Mayor of Paris, who addreſſed him as follows, preſenting him at the ſame time with the keys of the city, and a NATIONAL COCKADE, which his Majeſty put in his hat, and wore.

" SIRE,

" *I preſent your Majeſty with the keys of the good city of Paris*—they are the ſame which were preſented to HENRY IV. HE HAD RE-CONQUERED HIS PEOPLE, HERE IT IS THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE RE-CONQUERED THEIR KING.

" *Your Majeſty comes to enjoy the peace you have reſtored to the Capital; you come to enjoy the love of your faithful ſubjects. It is for their happineſs that your Majeſty has aſſembled around you the Repreſentatives of the nation, and that you are about to concur with them in laying the foundation of Liberty and public proſperity. What a memorable day was that in which your Majeſty came to your ſeat like a father in the midſt of an united family*, whence you were reconducted to your Palace by the whole National Aſſembly—guarded by the Repreſentatives of the Nation—preſſed by an immenſe people! You bore in your auguſt features the expreſſions of ſenſibility and happineſs, whilſt around you nothing was heard but acclamations of joy—nothing ſeen but tears of tenderneſs and love. Sire, neither* your people, nor your Majeſty will ever forget that great day—*It is the moſt glorious day of the Monarchy—It is the epocah of an auguſt and eternal alliance between the Monarch and the People. The circumſtance is unparrelled—it immortalizes your Majeſty.—I have ſeen the glorious day—and, as if every ſpecies of happineſs was deſtined for me†, the firſt function of the ſtation in which the kindneſs of my fellow-citizens has placed me, is to convey to you the expreſſions of their reſpect and love.*"

The King attempted to ſpeak, but his emotion was too ſtrong to permit him to pronounce the diſcourſe he had prepared.

Mr. BAILLY approached His Majeſty, and after receiving his orders, ſaid to the Aſſembly: That the King was come to diſpel any remains of uneaſineſs which might ſtill ſubſiſt reſpecting his diſpoſition towards the nation, and to enjoy the preſence and love of his people—that his Majeſty wiſhed to ſee peace and tranquility reſtored to the capital, every thing return to its accuſtomed order, and crimes puniſhed according to the laws.' Mr. Bailly then declaring that the King was ready to hear what any of the Aſſembly had to ſay.

His Majeſty ſoon after appeared at one of the windows, with the *National Cockade*, and ſaluted the people who filled the ſquare before the town-houſe, the windows, and covered the roofs of the houſes, and now burſt forth into heartfelt acclamations of VIVE LE ROI, which accompanied him out of the town, amidſt the firing of Artillery and Muſquetry.

NOTES.

* On Wedneſday, when he came to the National Aſſembly, and threw himſelf into their arms for protection.

† M. BAILLY has received the unanimous thanks of the National Aſſembly, as Preſident, and made Mayor of Paris, by the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens.

AUGUST 4. The importation of French into London encreaſes every hour, and will, in a ſhort time, ſupply the vacancy of all the Engliſh. Were a native of Italy to come over to this town, he might doubt whether it was Paris or London.

The French, when their preſent troubles are at an end, will probably be releaſed from their load of debt; not by a general SPONGE—not by a march of the hoſt under the Marquis de la Fayette, nor of any other hoſt in their favor, but by a hoſt of maſſy SAINTS of GOLD and SILVER, marching into their ſeveral—CRUCIBLES.

The Marquis de la Fayette, on the 29th of July, ſent the ſubjoined Circular Letter to the various diſtricts in Paris:

" GENTLEMEN,

" I truſt ere long, that proper arrangements will be made to define the diſtinct provinces of the Civil and Military power—arrangements that will clearly mark out their ſeparate functions and offices, ſo as to procure the confidence and reliance on each reſpective party. But *your* Civil regulations do not keep pace with *ours*—and from them ſhould originate every authority. Permit me to look forward to a ſpeedy and happy moment, when every Article ſhall be adjuſted—and when confuſion ſhall give way to order—when the citizen and the ſoldier ſhall know and perform his duty.

" The Mayor, as firſt Magiſtrate, and your proper Repreſentatives, will order and ſee executed the *civil rights* of the State.

" To guard the Capital—to execute Decrees of your Repreſentatives—to obey you while living—to die, if neceſſary in your defence—theſe are the duties of the military, whom I have the honor to command. (Signed)

" LE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE,
" Commandant General."

The following Articles form the Baſis of the new Conſtitution of France.

Declaration of the rights of Man.
Principles of Monarchy.
Rights of the Nation.
Rights of the King.
Rights of the Citizens under the French Government.
Organization and Functions of the National Aſſembly.
Neceſſary forms for the eſtabliſhment of the laws.
Organization and Functions of Provincial and Municipal Aſſemblies.
Principles, obligations, and limits of the Judiciary Power.
Functions and duties of the Military Power.

THE BASTILE.

A profound ſecrecy has hitherto been obſerved reſpecting the myſterious tranſactions of this engine of deſpotiſm. The late revolution, however, has unveiled many important and ſingular circumſtances till now involved in obſcurity.

The hiſtory of the Iron Maſk, a perſon who was attended with great ſtate, and allowed every privilege within the place of his confinement but that of ſpeech, is at laſt diſcovered, and an account of this extraordinary perſonage is actually ſaid to be in the preſs.

Several letters have been found among the Archives from former miniſters, nay, from ſome yet alive, addreſſed to the Governor, in theſe words—" Receive the priſoner, and detain him ſafe for eight days. If you do not hear from me in the mean time, give him a doſe of the Vin Amere." Others ſay briefly—" Receive the Traitor—you know the reſt."

BASTILE ANECDOTE.

Among other acts of oppreſſion that have come to light ſince the deſtruction of the Baſtile, the following one may not poſſibly be reckoned the leaſt intereſting. In the year 1785, a perſon of rank and faſhion in Paris, became enamored of a beautiful young girl, Matilda, the daughter of a reſpectable tradeſman, who refuſing to encourage his paſſion, (the father) was ſoon after thrown into the Baſtile. The lover of the girl, the ſon of a wealthy citizen, and who was to have been married to her in a few days, dreading the like fate, made his eſcape to Conſtantinople, where he entered into the military ſervice, and acted as a volunteer under the Grand Signior, leaving his intended bride under the care of a female ſervant. On the preſent troubles breaking out, the young man returned to Paris; and, equally ſtimulated by love and liberty, was the firſt to enter the breach made in the Baſtile, and proves to be the very grenadier who was ſo honorably and ſo juſtly diſtinguiſhed by his countrymen*. What renders the account ſtill more important, and marks ſtill more ſtrongly the juſtice of Heaven, the unfeeling monſter above alluded to, was met by the lover inſide the priſon, where his implacable hatred had hurried him to prevent the releaſe of Matilda's father. But how different was his conduct? After diſarming him, he gives him his life on his ſhewing him the cell where the poor old man was immured, from whence he inſtantly reſtored him to the arms of his daughter. The reader will eaſily imagine the reſt.

The above Nobleman is well known in Paris, and was nearly related to the late Governor of the Baſtile.

NOTE.

* This young man, dreſſed as a French grenadier, was the firſt who ſcaled the walls of the Baſtile, ſword in hand—and for his bravery was immediately inveſted with the Order of St. Louis, taken from the Governor of the fortreſs.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1789.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

A MESSAGE was received from the Senate, with a reſolution to reſcind the former reſolution reſpecting the time of adjournment, and to fix it on the 29th inſtant. In this reſolution the Houſe concurred.

Mr. BURKE moved to take up the reſolution, reſpecting the miſrepreſentations imputed to the publiſhers of the debates and proceedings of the Houſe, which had been offered by him and laid on the table.

The ſubſtance of this reſolution was, that as the Printers had groſsly miſrepreſented the debates and proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, their admiſſion into the Houſe ſhould no longer receive the ſanction and countenance of the Houſe.

The reſolution being read, a warm debate enſued between Mr. *Burke*, Mr. *Bland*, Mr. *Gerry*, for, and Mr. *Smith*, (S. C.) Mr. *Stone*, Mr. *Boudinot*, Mr. *White*, Mr. *Page*, Mr. *Tucker* againſt the motion.

In the courſe of the obſervations, it was ſurmiſed that the printers had been under *out door* influence, that, for the purpoſes of party, they had miſrepreſented, altered, curtailed, mutilated, and ſuppreſſed ſpeeches, greatly tending to infringe the freedom of debate; to injure the reputation of the legiſlature, and, on the ſuppoſition of being ſanctioned by the Houſe, to hold up the members in a ridiculous point of light, &c. It was ſaid, no perſons are ſuffered to take minutes in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons; and tho it was not contended that this ſhould not be done here, yet if allowed, it ought to be under ſome regulations.

In favor of the printers it was ſaid, that a variety of cauſes might be aſſigned for the errors they commit.—The rapidity of pronunciation peculiar to ſome gentlemen—the interruptions by noiſe, and the lowneſs of voices naturally gave riſe to miſtakes—errors were committed in tranſcribing, &c.—That it muſt be for the intereſt of Printers to give as full and as accurate an account as they could.—That glaring and wilful deviations from the truth, would ruin their reputation, and deſtroy their buſineſs, &c.—Some of the ſouthern gentlemen, who had been home during the ſeſſion, declared that perſons of various deſcriptions, had expreſſed themſelves greatly gratified with the debates, as publiſhed in the newſpapers—that altho they ſuppoſed them inaccurate in many particulars, yet the reſult of the buſineſs determined they were eſſentially right—and they thought that the reputation of the Houſe had been promoted by thoſe publications, and the dignity and importance of the government advanced in the view of the people, &c. &c.

Mr. BURKE at laſt withdrew his motion.

Mr. TUCKER then moved the following Reſolution, viz.

RESOLVED as the opinion of this houſe, that the admiſſion of perſons well qualified and diſpoſed to take the Debates thereof, with accuracy and impartiality, would tend to convey uſeful information to the citizens of the United States, and that every perſon admitted within the bar for that purpoſe, ought to conſider it an indiſpenſable duty to uſe his utmoſt ability to render his publication correct.

This was objected to by Mr. MADISON and Mr. BENSON, and after ſome debate withdrawn.

A meſſage was received from the Senate acquainting the Houſe, that the Senate had appointed a committee of conference on the diſagreeing votes of the Houſes on the ſubject of the Proceſs Bill.

The Houſe appointed conferees to meet thoſe of the Senate on that ſubject.

The Houſe alſo received from the Senate the bill for fixing the ſeat of government of the United States, to which the Senate had propoſed an amendment, by ſtriking out all that part reſpecting the Suſquehanna, and inſerting a clauſe fixing the permanent ſeat of government, at Germantown in the State of Pennſylvania.

A motion was then made to poſtpone the conſideration of this amendment of the Senate till next ſeſſion. On this motion after ſome debate, the ayes and noes were taken, and are as follow—

NOES. *Meſſrs.* Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Clymer, Floyd, Foſter, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Heiſter, Hathorn, Livermore, Lawrance, Leonard, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Van Renſellaer, Silveſter, Sinnickſon, Scott, Sherman, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop. 29.

AYES. *Meſſrs.* Brown, Baldwin, Bland, Burke, Contee, Coles, Carroll, Gerry, Gale, Griffin, Jackſon, Lee, Madiſon, Mathews, Moore, Page, Parker, Smith, (M.) Sumpter, Seney, Smith (S. C.) Stone, Schureman, Tucker, White. 25.

Mr. AMES then moved to concur with the Senate in their amendment. Objections were made to this, and on motion the Houſe adjourned without coming to a deciſion.

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

A meſſage was received from the Senate acquainting the Houſe, that they had appointed Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. IZARD a committee to join a committee of the Houſe to wait on the Preſident, and inform him that the Houſes had reſolved to adjourn the 29th inſt. to meet again on the firſt Monday in January. The Houſe accordingly appointed Mr. VINING, Mr. LEE and Mr. GILMAN, a committee for the purpoſe.

Read the report of the committee appointed to aſcertain the amount of the compenſations due to the members and officers of the Houſe.

The Houſe then proceeded to conſider the amendment of the Senate to the bill for fixing the ſeat of government.

Mr. MADISON moved a reſolution, as a proviſo to the bill, that nothing therein contained ſhould be conſtrued to affect the operation of the laws of Pennſylvania within the ſaid diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, until Congreſs ſhall otherwiſe provide by law. This was agreed to.

Mr. MADISON moved to ſtrike out of the amendment thoſe words which comprehend within the diſtrict ſuch parts of the northern liberties of Philadelphia as are not excepted in the Pennſylvania act of ceſſion. The queſtion on this motion was negatived.

Mr. GERRY then moved to refer the bill with the amendment of the Senate to the next ſeſſion, and that in the interim, commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to examine the river Delaware, and to report a proper ſite for the eſtabliſhment of the ſeat of government.

To this motion it was objected that it was not in order, ſince the queſtion for poſtponement had been decided in the negative on Saturday. Mr. GERRY defended the motion, as this was for a particular reference, the former for a general one, and therefore the queſtion was a new one.

The Speaker declared it not to be in order.

Mr. LEE moved to ſtrike out the clauſe providing that the temporary reſidence ſhould be in New-York. This was negatived.

Mr. BOUDINOT moved to amend the amendment of the Senate, by annexing to it a clauſe, providing that the ſeat of government might be any where on the Delaware within the State of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania, or either of them, above Philadelphia, and below Howell's ferry. Negatived.

The main queſtion of concurrence was then put, and the yeas and nays were as follow:

AYES. *Meſſrs.* Ames, Benſon, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Hathorn, Heiſter, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Van Ranſellaer, Schureman, Scott, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop. 31.

NOES. *Meſſrs.* Baldwin, Bland, Boudinot, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Gale, Griffin, Jackſon, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Seney, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S.C.) Stone, Sumpter, Tucker, White. 24.

A meſſage was received from the Senate with the appropriation bill in which they have concurred with amendments—Alſo, the bill to recognize and adapt to the conſtitution of the United States, the ordinances of the late Congreſs for the eſtabliſhment of troops on the frontiers, with ſundry amendments.

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the appropriation bill were agreed to by the Houſe—Alſo, thoſe to the other bill, excepting the ſeventh, which occaſioned conſiderable debate. This amendment was to ſtrike out the two laſt ſections, which reſpects the number of militia to be called into ſervice, for the defence of the frontiers, from the States of Pennſylvania, Virginia, and Georgia—and to inſert in lieu thereof, a ſection to empower the Preſident of the United States to call out ſuch numbers as he may find neceſſary for the defence of the frontiers generally. On motion to concur with this amendment, the ayes and noes were called as follow, viz.

AYES. *Meſſrs.* Benſon, Carroll, Clymer, Foſter, Gilman, Lawrance, Lee, Madiſon, Partridge, Sherman, Silveſter, Smith, (M.) Stone, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadſworth. 16.

NOES. *Meſſrs.* Baldwin, Bland, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Gerry, Heiſter, Jackſon, Leonard, Livermore, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Van Ranſellaer, Schureman, Scott, Seney, Sinnickſon, Sumpter, Tucker, White. 25.

A report from the committee of conferrence on the diſagreement between the two Houſes, reſpecting the firſt amendment to the bill for regulating proceſſes in the courts of the United States, ſtating that they had come to no agreement, was received.

This bill was further amended by the Senate, and agreed to by the Houſe.

The committee to examine the enrolled bills, brought in a number which they had examined and found correct, to which the Speaker affixed his ſignature.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing the Houſe, that they had come to a reſolution, to defer the conſideration of the laſt amendment of the Houſe to the bill for eſtabliſhing the permanent ſeat of the Federal Government, to the next ſeſſion of Congreſs. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by the Hon. Mr. JAY, with the following communications, viz.

UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by a letter dated the 7th of June laſt, addreſſed to the Preſident and Members of the General Congreſs of the United States of North America, announces the much lamented death of his ſon the Dauphin. The generous conduct of the French Monarch and nation towards this country, renders every event that may affect his or their proſperity intereſting to us; and I ſhall take care to aſſure him of the ſenſibility with which the United States participate in the affliction which a loſs ſo much to be regretted, muſt have occaſioned both to him and to them. G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Sept. 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Having Yeſterday been informed by a joint committee of both Houſes of Congreſs, that they had agreed to a receſs to commence this day, and to continue until the firſt Monday in January next, I take the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting you, that conſidering how long and laborious this ſeſſion has been, and the reaſons which I preſume have produced this reſolution, it does not appear to me expedient to recommend any meaſures to their conſideration at preſent. G. WASHINGTON.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary LEAR, with four Acts of the Legiſlature, which have received the approbation and ſignature of the Preſident.

Mr. GERRY introduced a reſolution to the following purport, That it ſhall be the duty of the Clerk of the Houſe, and Secretary of the Senate, to tranſmit an atteſted copy of the Journals of each Houſe, to the Supreme Executive, and to each branch of the Legiſlature of the ſeveral States, reſpectively. This was adopted, and ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that they concur in the above reſolution.—Alſo, the bill to eſtabliſh troops, &c. for the defence of the frontiers, was ſent down by their Secretary—the Senate inſiſting on their ſeventh amendment to ſaid bill. Alſo the reſolution on the memorial of JOHN WHITE, concurred in, with amendments, which amendments were acceded to by the Houſe. The Senate alſo ſent down an act which they had paſſed in favor of the Baron de GLAUBECK.

The Houſe then took up the above ſeventh Amendment, and on motion to adhere to the original ſections, the queſtion being put was negatived.

The queſtion for concurring with the Senate was then carried in the affirmative, by a large majority.

The Houſe then paſſed the bill in form, for allowing the pay of a Captain for a certain time, to Baron de Glaubeck: which being enrolled, was ſigned by the Speaker. The buſineſs aſſigned for the preſent ſeſſion being finiſhed, the Speaker, purſuant to Reſolution, adjourned the Houſe to the firſt Monday in January next, then to meet at the city of New-York.

[The above, cloſes our account of the proceedings of the firſt Seſſion of Congreſs, under the New Conſtitution. We have aimed to be impartial and accurate—and as particular as our limits would admit. If the avidity with which the ſketches have been received and read, is not indicative of their intrinſic merit, it conveys theſe ideas very forcibly, that the Conſtitution is an object of prime conſequence, and that the tranſactions of the General Government are conſidered as highly intereſting to the good people of this confederated Republic. The original publication of theſe ſketches in the newſpapers of this city, has proved a fountain of information, to every part of the Union: The ſtreams conveyed through the medium of the innumerable channels of Intelligence, with which theſe riſing States are ſo highly favored, have ſerved to give the government a more realized exiſtence, by bringing it home to the door of every citizen. This method of laying open to the full view of the people the proceedings of their political Fathers, is productive of the happieſt effects: It prevents innumerable impoſitions ariſing from miſrepreſentation and falſehood; it unfolds principles, and exhibits characters in a juſt point of light; the people learn to know whom to truſt, and to give honor to whom honor is due. May the Freedom of the Preſs always be juſtly prized, and ſacredly preſerved by the free citizens of the United States.]

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 30.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to appoint,

JOHN JAY, of New-York, CHIEF JUSTICE.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, of South-Carolina,
JAMES WILSON, of Pennſylvania,
WILLIAM CUSHING, of Maſſachuſetts,
ROBERT, H. HARRISON, of Maryland,
JOHN BLAIR, of Virginia,
} Aſſociate Judges.

Diſtrict of MAINE.

David Sewall, *Judge*—William Lithgow, *Attorney*—Henry Dearbourn, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, John Sullivan, *Judge*—Samuel Sherburne, jun. *Attorney*—John Parker, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of MASSACHUSETTS, John Lowell, *Judge*—Chriſtopher Gore, *Attorney*—Jonathan Jackſon, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of CONNECTICUT, Richard Law, *Judge*—Pierpont Edwards, *Attorney*—Philip Bradley, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of PENNSYLVANIA, Francis Hopkinſon, *Judge*—William Lewis, *Attorney*—Clement Biddle, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of DELAWARE, Gunning Bedford, *Judge*—George Read, jun. *Attorney*—Allan M'Lean, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of MARYLAND, Thomas Johnſon, *Judge*—Joſeph Potts,* *Attorney*—Nathaniel Ramſey, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of VIRGINIA, Edmund Pendleton, *Judge*—John Marſhall, *Attorney*—Edward Carrington, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of SOUTH-CAROLINA, Thomas Pinckney, *Judge*—John Julius Pringle, *Attorney*—Iſaac Huger, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of GEORGIA, Nathaniel Pendleton, *Judge*—Matthew M'Alliſter, *Attorney*—Robert Forſyth, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of KENTUCKEY, Henry Inneſs *Judge*—George Nicholas, *Attorney*—Samuel M'Dowell, jun. *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of NEW-YORK, James Duane, *Judge*—Richard Harriſon, *Attorney*—William S. Smith, *Marſhal.*

Diſtrict of NEW-JERSEY, David Brearly, *Judge*—Richard Stockton, *Attorney*—Thomas Lowry, *Marſhal.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON, SECRETARY OF STATE.
EDMUND RANDOLPH, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
SAMUEL OSGOOD, POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, Eſq. CHARGES DES AFFAIRES from the UNITED STATES to the COURT of SPAIN.

* *Mr.* Potts *was not acted upon, it having been ſuggeſted that there was a miſtake in the Chriſtian name.*

OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT. Joſiah Harmar.

And a Brigadier General by brevet, he having been appointed ſuch by a Reſolve of Congreſs, of the 31ſt of July, 1787.

MAJORS. John Palſgrave Wyllys, John F. Hamtramck.

CAPTAINS. Jonathan Hart, David Zeigler, William McCurdy, John Mercer, David Strong, John Smith, Joſeph Aſhton, Erkuries Beatty.

LIEUTENANTS. John Armſtrong, John Pratt, Ebenezer Frothingham, William Kerſey, Thomas Doyle, William Peters, Jacob Kinſbury, Ebenezer Denny.

ENSIGNS. Francis Luſe, Cornelius Ryker Sedam, Nathan Mc Dowell, Abner Prior, Robert Thompſon, Aſa Hartthorn, John Jeffers, Jacob Melcher.

SURGEON. Richard Allifon.

MATES. John Elliot, John Scot, John Carmichael, Joſhua Sumner.

OFFICERS OF THE BATTALION OF ARTILLERY,

MAJOR COMMANDANT. John Doughty.

CAPTAINS. Henry Burbeck. William Ferguſon, Joſeph Savage, James Bradford.

LIEUTENANTS. John Pierce, Moſes Porter, William Moore. Dirck Schuyler, Mahlon Ford, Matthew Erneſt, Edward Spear, Ebenezer Smith Fowle.

SURGEON'S MATE. Nathaniel Heyward.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 15.

"The Grenadier who ſcaled the outer barrier of the Baſtile yeſterday, has had a laurel crown decreed him: An old officer who was witneſs of his bravery and danger, tore from his own boſom the order of St. Lewis, and gave it to the grenadier in that moment, and ſaid, *take this,* THOU ART MORE DESERVING OF IT THAN I. Decorated with this, and the *Croſs* of the Governor of the garriſon, and the *cordon blue,* he has paſſed the ſtreets and the ſquare of Palais Royal twice—once ſupported by two grenadiers of his own corps (the Guards Francois,) and the next time mounted.—He is an old ſoldier, and bears applauſe like a man of good ſenſe and great fortitude."

By ſome late accounts it appears probable, that the rays of freedom will penetrate thoſe dark receſſes of ignorance and bigotry, the Monaſteries and Nunneries of France: Should this be the caſe, immenſe treaſures, that have for ages been ſhut out from the light of the Sun, will emerge into day.—Many a golden dove, that never moved, will find the uſe of its wings: Many a maſſy image, that has been confined for centuries, will find its legs and walk off—and being melted by the fire of Liberty, which reduces all bodies to a proper level, will diffuſe univerſal joy among the pockets of the people.

How many fair, but wretched victims to a blind zeal, will rejoice in thoſe glorious beams, which ſhall pervade the gloomy regions, where they thought themſelves immured for life! Their hearts will bound with rapture at the muſic of Freedom—and reſtored to Liberty, and the rights of humanity, life will aſſume a new aſpect, when it invites them to enjoy all that they were intended for by the beneficent author of exiſtence.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Sept. 25, 1789.

"Yeſterday the Society of the Cincinnati in this town gave a moſt ſplendid entertainment at Concert-Hall to the Officers of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſquadron. The tables formed a ſemi-circle. At the head of the Hall was placed a full length portrait of The Preſident, with the *real* eagle pendant from the *painted* button hole. On his right a diſplayed American Enſign. On his left a French ditto. Over his head was a Star, encircling three *Fleurs de Lis,* with the motto *eſto perpetua;* At the other end of the Hall, the eye was caught with a fine picture of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, with the French Enſign on his right, and the American on his left: Over his head were the arms of France, the motto *Vive Louis XVI.* The Orcheſtra was covered with blue broad cloth, edged with white; the thirteen Stars, and Thirteen Fleurs de Lis formed on the ground a very beautiful Conſtellation: The bald Eagle ſoared from the centre: oppoſite the Eagle, on the other ſide of the room, was the arms of Maſſachuſetts, finely executed. The chandeliers and ſeveral parts of the room were ornamented with flowers, The whole forming as happy a *coup d'œil* as fancy can imagine. The choiceſt viands, the moſt delicate paſtery, and exhilerating wines crowned this feſtive board: happineſs ſat on each countenance, good humor and friendſhip reigned ſupreme: the toaſts were judicious. &c.

"The Active frigate ſailed yeſterday for New-York: She is gone to carry the reſpects of the Chef of the Diviſion, to The Preſident of the United States, the Ambaſſador of France, &c.

LONDON.

SORTIE OF GIBRALTER.——By Mr. *Trumbull.*

Of the merits of this picture there is a general concurrence of opinion. The ſubject is choſen with great judgement: And while the artiſt celebrates the glorious triumph of one nation, he has happily availed himſelf of the gallantry of an individual to palliate the defeat of the other. This is liberal; and the trophy due to courage receives new honors from its being conferred in a rival country.

As a work of art, whether we conſider the compoſition, the drawing, the expreſſion, the effect of light and ſhadow, or the coloring, we do not heſitate to pronounce, that we have ſeen only two productions on this ſcale of the Engliſh ſchool which we think equal to this: The death of Lord Chatham, and the pierſon of Copley, rank highly in our eſteem; but the *Wolfe,* tho in compoſition and deſign very beautiful, bears no proportionate claims to admiration with the picture before us.

Monday morning the Light Horſe, and the other Independent companies in this city, paraded in the Broad Way, under the immediate command of Col. BAUMAN—from whence they proceeded to the Race Ground, where they went thro a number of manœuvres in a manner that would do credit to regular troops; after which they exhibited a ſham fight, that afforded the higheſt entertainment to The Preſident, His Excellency the Governor, and a large concourſe of reſpectable characters.

We cannot but with regret mention one unhappy circumſtance which occured, Adjutant JOHN LOUDON, a moſt amiable and worthy character, in the prime of life, received a wound (as we are informed with a buck ſhot, through the careleſsneſs of one of the men in loading his piece) of which he expired on the field.—By this ſorrowful accident, has his family been deprived of a dutiful ſon, an affectionate brother, and ſociety of a worthy member.

Yeſterday the funeral ſolemnities of Mr. JOHN LOUDON were attended with every mark of public grief, which the truly affecting circumſtances of his death were calculated to inſpire. The Proceſſion was preceeded by two Companies of Light-Infantry, with arms reverſed, and the Holland Lodge of Free Maſons, of which he was a brother: On the pall were laid maſonic and military Inſignia: The diſtreſſed family; the reverend Clergy, and a numerous train of mourning friends followed: The military Band played a ſolemn Dirge, which according with the ſolemn ſenſations of a vaſt croud of citizens aſſembled on the occaſion, added greatly to the ſeriouſly impreſſive ſcene.

When a perſon dies in defence of a juſt cauſe, in the defence of his country or the protection of the rights of mankind, we may apply the expreſſion uſed by the author of CATO,

How beautiful is death when earn'd by virtue;

But when a perſon ſo truly and juſtly eſteemed falls a ſacrifice in a trifling way and on an unneceſſary occaſion, how ghaſtly! how ſhocking! how terrible is death!

ERRATUM.

In No. 47, *we mentioned that the* Ayes *and* Noes *on the bill for fixing the ſeat of the Government, were called for by* Mr. CARROL—*this is a miſtake—it was* Mr. BOUDINOT *who called for them. Thoſe who have copied the above error are requeſted to inſert this note.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 24.

MR. GERRY, from the committee appointed for the purpose, made the following report, which being read, was laid on the table.

The committee appointed to report an estimate of the nett produce of the Impost and Tonnage duties, not having been able to procure early documents for this purpose, were under the necessity of suspending the matter until statements of the imports, exports, and tonnage of the several States could be obtained, pursuant to an order of the House of the 8th of May last: The statements mentioned, of which some have been lately received, are transmitted by all the States, except Maryland, and authentic returns from the principal Custom Houses thereof, are furnished by a Member of the House from that State; but so various are the revenue laws of the several States, and the modes of stating their accounts, as to defeat, in many instances, the order of the House for obtaining information. These considerations, added to the fluctuating state of commerce, and the probability that the defalcations under the Federal Government, will differ from those under the State Governments, evince the impracticability of an accurate estimate—and the committee can only submit the following as the best they could form, under the circumstances mentioned.

An ESTIMATE of the Gross Amount, and Nett Produce of the Impost and Tonnage Duties for one year, which will be collected in the several States, according to the latest returns thereof, under the existing Acts of Congress.

	The gross amount of Impost.	A deduction for a discount of ten per cent. of the duties on imports by American vessels.	Deduction of 1 pr. cent. for collectors, inspectors and other incidental charges made from the impost after the 10 pr. cent. is deducted.	A drawback estimated from the returns of exports of the several States.	Nett produce of the Impost.	Gross amount of the tonnage duty.	Deduction for pr. centage, which will probably amount to 3-5 of 1 pr. cent.	Nett amount of the Tonnage duty.	Total amount of the nett produce of Impost and Tonnage.
	Dol. Cents.	*Dol. Cents.*	*Dol. Cents.*	*Dol. Cents.*	*Dol. Cents.*	*Dol. Cents.*	*Dol. Cents.*	*Dol. Cents.*	*Dol. Cents.*
NEW-HAMPSHIRE,	22,177 97	1,756 28	204 21		20,217 48	1,282 4	7 69	1,274 35	21,491 83
MASSACHUSETTS,	216,366 33½	17,819 68	1,985 46	7,427 20	189,133 89½	10,188 28	61 13	10,127 15	199,261 4½
CONNECTICUT,	76,824 69	6,844 41	699 80	24 75	69,255 73	3,213 72	19 28	3,194 44	72,450 17
NEW-YORK,	245,165 17	12,450 18	2,327 15		230,387 84	15,019 24	90 12	14,929 12	245,316 96
NEW-JERSEY,	11,336 70	957 39	103 79		10,275 52	240 36	1 44	238 92	10,514 44
PENNSYLVANIA,	376,841 68½	16,051 22	3,607 90	13,672 97	343,509 59½	18,003 66	108 2	17,895 64	361,405 23½
DELAWARE,	5,692 58	425 87	52 66		5,214 5	443 55	2 66	440 89	5,654 94
MARYLAND,	223,620 70	11,994 42	2,116 26	14,922 64	194,587 38	17,054 78	102 33	16,952 45	211,539 83
VIRGINIA,	176,185 81½	6,594 51	1,695 91		167,895 39½	18,687 6	112 12	18,574 94	186,470 33½
SOUTH-CAROLINA,	137,887 9	6,088 82	1,317 98		130,480 29	14,446 22	86 68	14,359 54	144,839 83
GEORGIA.	3,712 21	121 96	35 90		3,554 45	4,614 66	27 69	4,586 97	8,141 42
	1,495,810 94½	81,104 74	14,147 2	36,047 56	1,364,511 62½	103,193 57	619 16	102,574 41	1,467,086 3½

From the above Estimate, it will appear that the Nett produce of the Impost from the 1st, and the Tonnage from the 15th August last, to the 31st December next, computed according to the time, will amount as follows:

The Impost to Dollars,	568,546—50
The Tonnage to do.	38,465—40
Total amount	607,011—90

N. B. The discounts of 10 pr. centum pr. annum, for prompt payment of Impost where the amount of duties shall exceed 50 dollars, cannot be estimated, and if made, are to be deducted from the nett produce of the Impost of the States respectively: Neither can the pr. centage and incidental charges, which on the Impost, are averaged at the 1 pr. centum, and on the tonnage duty, at 3-5ths of one pr. centum, be precisely ascertained.

(Remainder of the COASTING ACT, began in our last)

SEC. 23. *AND be it further enacted*, That the master, commander or owner of every ship or vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards to be employed in trade between different districts in the United States, and of every vessel to be employed in the bank or whale fisheries, having a certificate of registry or enrollment, as is herein directed, shall upon application to the collector of the district where such vessel may lie, be entitled to receive a license to trade between the different districts in the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale fishery for one year, and it shall be the duty of the collector to grant the same; but no license shall be granted for any vessel until the owner or owners applying therefor, shall have paid the tonnage duty thereon, and shall enter into bond, with sufficient security, for the payment of one thousand dollars to the United States, with condition, that such vessel shall not within the time for which such license was granted, be employed in any illicit trade or commerce: And if any vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, not having a certificate of registry or enrollment, and a license, shall be found trading between different districts, or be employed in the bank or whale fisheries, every such ship or vessel shall be subject to the same tonnage and fees, as foreign ships or vessels.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel bound to any foreign port, shall deliver to the collector of the district where such ship or vessel may be, a manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel, and on making oath or affirmation to the truth thereof, it shall be the duty of the said collector to grant a clearance for such ship or vessel, and her loading; and if any ship or vessel, bound to any foreign port, shall depart from the place of her loading without such clearance, the master, commander, consignee, or owner thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the master of every ship or vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade between the different districts of the United States, having on board goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, of the value of two hundred dollars, or rum or other ardent spirits exceeding four hundred gallons, and being bound from one district to another, shall deliver to the collector, and where the collector and surveyor reside at different places within the same district, to the collector or surveyor, as the one or the other may reside at or nearest to the port where such ship or vessel may be, duplicate manifests of the whole cargo on board such ship or vessel, whether such cargo shall consist wholly of goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture, or partly of such goods, wares or merchandize, and partly of goods, wares or merchandize, the growth or manufacture of the United States, specifying therein the name and place of residence of every shipper, and consignee, together with the quantity of goods, wares or merchandize shipped by and to each; and upon the oath or affirmation of the said master before the said collector or surveyor to the truth of such manifest, and that he doth not know, and hath no reason to believe that the revenue of the United States hath been defrauded of any part of the duties imposed by law upon the importations of any of the goods, wares or merchandize contained in the said manifest, it shall be the duty of such collector or surveyor to return to the said master one of the said manifests, first certifying thereon that the same had been sworn or affirmed to, and delivered to him according to law, and also to grant to the said master a permit authorising such ship or vessel to proceed to the place of her destination.

So always and provided, That when goods, wares or merchandizes of foreign growth or manufacture, are to be transported to, and from the respective ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore, unto each other through and across the state of Delaware, a manifest certified as aforesaid by the officers of that one of the said ports from whence the same goods, wares or merchandizes are to be so transported, shall be sufficient to warrant the transportation thereof to the other of said ports, without an intermediate entry in the district of Delaware.

Provided always, That no master of any ship or vessel, licensed to trade as aforesaid, having on board goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth or manufacture of the United States only, rum or other ardent spirits exceeding four hundred gallons excepted, and being bound from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, shall be obliged to deliver duplicate manifests, or to apply for a permit as aforesaid; but any such master may in such case lawfully proceed to any other district in the same state, or in the next adjoining state, freely and without interruption.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the master of every such ship or vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, having on board goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth or manufacture of the United States only, and being bound from a district in one state to a district in any other than an adjoining state, shall deliver to the collector, or where the collector and surveyor reside at different places within the same district, to the collector or surveyor as the one or the other may reside at or nearest to the port where such ship or vessel may be, duplicate manifests of the whole cargo on board such ship or vessel, specifying therein the name and place of residence of every shipper and consignee, together with the quantity of goods, wares or merchandize shipped by and to each: And upon the oath or affirmation of the said master, before the said collector or surveyor, to the truth of such manifest, it shall be the duty of such collector or surveyor to return to the said master one of the said manifests, first certifying thereon that the same had been sworn or affirmed to, and delivered to him according to law; and also to grant the said master a permit, authorising such ship or vessel to proceed to the place of her destination.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the master of every ship or vessel of the burthen of twenty tons and upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, not having on board rum or other ardent spirits, exceeding four hundred gallons, and arriving from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, with goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth or manufacture of the United States only, shall, within twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted, next after his arrival at any place or port where a collector or surveyor resides, and before any part of the cargo on board such ship or vessel shall be landed or unloaded, deliver to such collector or surveyor, a manifest thereof, and shall make oath before such collector or surveyor, that such manifest contains a true account of all the goods, wares or merchandize on board such ship or vessel, and thereupon shall receive from such collector or surveyor, a permit to land or unload the same.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That in all other cases the master of every vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, shall within twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted, next after his arrival in any port or place within the United States, where a collector or surveyor resides, and before any part of the cargo on board any such ship or vessel be landed or unloaded, deliver to such collector or surveyor the manifest thereof, authenticated before and received from the collector or surveyor of a port or place where the said cargo was taken on board, together with his permit to depart from the place of lading, whereupon it shall be the duty of such collector or surveyor to grant a permit to land or unload such cargo.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That if the master of any ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, and having on board goods, wares or merchandize, of the value of two hundred dollars, or upwards, shall depart with the said ship or vessel from any port, with intent to go to another district, without such manifest and permit, except as is hereinafter provided, the master or owner of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars for every such offence, and all goods wares and merchandize, of the value of two hundredr dollars or upwards, which shall be found on board any such ship or vessel after her departure from the port where the same were taken on board, without being contained in, and accompanied with such manifest as is herein before directed; except as is hereinafter excepted, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to subject the master or owner of any ship or vessel licensed to trade as aforesaid, having on board goods, wares or merchandize of the growth and manufacture of the United States only, rum and other ardent spirits exceeding four hundred gallons excepted, and bound from district to district in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, to any penalty for having departed from the port of loading without such permit and manifest, or to subject the said goods on board such ship or vessel to seizure, or forfeiture in case they are not accompanied with a manifest as aforesaid.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel having a licence to trade or fish, for one year, shall within that time be destined to any foreign port, the master or commander of every such ship or vessel, shall before he departs from the United States, deliver such licence to the collector of the port from whence he intends to depart; and it shall be the duty of such collector forthwith to transmit the licence to him so delivered, to the collector of the district where the same was granted, who shall thereupon cancel every licence; and if any master or commander shall neglect or refuse, to deliver up such licence before he departs from the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every such neglect or refusal.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees and allowances for the several duties to be performed in virtue of this act, and the distribution of the same, shall be as follows, to wit:

For the first register, or certificate of record granted for every ship or vessel, there shall be paid to the collector, granting the same, the sum of two dollars;

For every subsequent one, one dollar and fifty cents;

For every certificate of enrollment fifty cents.

For every licence to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale-fishery for one year fifty cents.

For every entry of inward cargo directed to be made in conformity with this act, and for receiving of, and qualifying to every manifest of vessels licensed to trade as aforesaid, sixty cents,

For a permit to land goods of foreign growth or manufacture, twenty cents.

For every permit to proceed to the place of destination, twenty-five cents.

And for taking every bond required by this act, twenty cents.

The whole amount of which fees shall be accounted for by the collector, and where there is a collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, shall be equally divided between the said officers, and where there is no naval-officer, between the collector and surveyor, and where there is only a collector, he shall receive the whole amount thereof, and where there is more than one surveyor in any district, each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees as shall arise in the port for which he is appointed. *Provided always*, That in all cases where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any person specially appointed for that purpose, as is herein before directed, that such person shall be allowed and paid by the collector a reasonable compensation for the same, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof as aforesaid.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where the collector is by this act directed to grant any licence, certificate, permit or other document, the naval-officer, if there be one residing at the port, shall sign the same.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where a forfeiture of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares and merchandize shall accrue it shall be the duty of the collector or other proper officer, who shall give notice of the sale of such ship or vessel, or of such goods, wares or merchandize, to insert in the same advertisement, the name or names, and the place or places of residence of the person or persons, to whom any such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, belonged or were consigned at the time of such seizure.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector who shall knowingly make any false register, record or enrollment of any ship or vessel; and every officer or person appointed as is herein provided, who shall make any false record, or grant any false certificate, or any document whatever, in any manner that shall not be herein prescribed, or that shall be contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall take any other or greater fees than are by this act allowed, or receive any other reward or gratuity, contrary to the provisions of this act: and every surveyor, or other person appointed to measure ships or vessels, who shall wilfully deliver to any collector, or naval-officer, a false description of any ship or vessel to be registered, recorded, or enrolled, in pursuance of this act, shall, upon conviction of any such neglect or offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and be rendered incapable of serving in any office of trust or profit under the United States; and if any person or persons, authorised and required by this act, in respect of his or their office or offices, to perform any act or thing required to be done or performed, pursuant to any of the provisions of this act, and wilfully neglecting or refusing to do or perform the same, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall, on being duly convicted thereof, if not subject to the penalty and disqualification aforesaid, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for the first offence, and a like sum for the second offence, and shall from thence forward be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That if any certificate of registry, record, or enrollment, shall be fraudulently used for any ship or vessel, not entitled to the same by this act, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited to the United States, with her tackle, apparel and furniture.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make oath or affirmation to any of the matters herein required to be verified, such person or persons shall suffer the like pains and penalties, as shall be incurred by persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury; and that if any person or persons shall forge counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any certificate, register, licence, permit, or other document, mentioned in this act, or to be granted by any officer of the customs, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 37. *And whereas*, By an act entitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," it is provided, That there shall be allowed or paid five cents on every quintal of dried fish, and on every barrel of pickled fish, and of salted provisions, exported from the United States to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of the drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed and expended therein, and there are now large quantities of salt within the United States, imported before any duties were laid for the use of the said states:

SEC. 38. *Be it enacted*, That no allowance shall be made by any collector, for any dried or pickled fish, or for any salted provisions, which shall be exported from the United States prior to the last day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER 1, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Published by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oswego-Market*, NEW-YORK,—[3 *dol. pr. an.*]